EIGHT PAGE 16 51 MINING

SCRANTON, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 2, 1894.

TWO CENTS A COPY.

## HAS COST

# WILSON TARIFF INCOME TAX

The Measures Passed the House by a Vote of 204 to 140.

#### EX-SPEAKER REED PROTESTS

Feeble Efforts of Speaker Crisp and Chairman Wilson Who Attempt to Answer His Arguments.

#### THE PARTY LINES ARE DRAWN

Representative Sibley Voted in the Negative-Amos J. Cummings, of New York, Also Among the Bolters. Representatives Hines, Mutchler, Beltzhoover and McAleer Vote with Their Party-Scenes at the Close of the Debate.

WASHINGTON Feb. 1. Y a vote of 204 to 140 the house today passed the Wilson thriff and income tax bill, Representatives Hines, Mutchler, Beltzboover and McAleer voted with their party in the affirmative; Representative Sibley voted in the negative, and



TROMAS II. REED.

Representative Hopkins, of Pennsylvania, was absent on account of illness. Representative Scranton was present and voted in the negative. Among the Democratic bolters from other states was Representative Amos J. Cum-

mings, of New York city.

The income tax amendment was tacked on the original Wilson bill by a vote of 182 to 5), Representatives Beltzhoover, McAleer, Mutchier, Reilly and Wolverton being the only Democratic members from Pennsylvania to oppose the income tax. Representative ines voted for the income tax,

The feature of the closing debate was the speech of ex-Speaker Reed. He was weakly answered by Speaker Crisp and by Chairman Wilson, the author of the bill, who brought the discussion to a close. The Wilson bill now goes to the senate. The attendance during this last scene in the debate in the house was very heavy.

#### MR. REED'S SPEECH.

It Is a Masterly Exposition of the Case for Protection.

Washington, Feb. 1 -Mr Reed's speech in closing the Republican side of the tariff debate was the strongest presentation yet made of the case for protection. It was listened to with rapt attention, and was the oratorical feature of this session. Some of his best points follow. The entire speech would occupy a page and a haif of THE TRIBUNE:

Those who will vote against the Wilson bill will do so because it opens our mar-kets to the destructive competition of foreigners, and those who vote for it do it reservation that they will instantly devote themselves to a new crusade against whatever barriers are left. It is evident that there is no ground for that hope entertained by so many moderate men, that this bill, bad as it is, could be a resting place where our manufacturing and productive industries, such as may survive, can re-establish themselves and have a sure foundation for the future, free from party bickering and party strife. Hence, also, there can be no foundation for that cry, so insiduously raised, that this bill should be passed at once, because uncertainty is worse than any bill can possibly be. Were this bill to pass both branches today, uncertainty would reign

just the same.
This result was inevitable. Although this bill professed to open to the maunfa: turers a new era of prosperity and pro-fessed to be made in the interest of some of them, the moment it came to be defended on this floor, the great bulk of it could not be defended on any other ground than the principles of free trade. Honce, in this discussion, the precise terms of this pro-posed act count for nothing, and we are left to the discussion of the principles which underlie the whole question. That question may not be decided here and now upon these principles, but the ultimate decision by the people can have no other

Whether the universal sentiment in favor of protection as applied to every country is sound or not, I do not stop to discuss. Whether it is best for the United States of America alone concerns me now and the first thing I have to say is, that after thirty years of protection, undisturbed by any serious menace of free trade up to the very year now last past, this country was the greatest and most flour-ing nation on the face of the earth. More-over, with the shadow of this unjustifiable bill resting cold upon it, with mills dissed, with hundreds of thousands of men un-

capable today of further development than it was in 1899. Let me state one little item, sample of a thousand. Only last of benevolence or of charity, or the fantasy

WE WANT NO EXPERIMENTS. We may safely assume that a country which has become in the last thirty years he richest country in the world, a counry which during all that period was a paradise for laboring men," does not need paraset in the manner of the later the later than to try any dubouts experiments. A good thing in this world of disappointments is not to be lightly left. A better thing we should desert with still more relactance, and nobody but misguided man would ave the best thing ever known in the istory of the universe unless he had such gampse of the future as would place him securely among the prophets and not land him among those unhappy martyrs whose blood is the seed of no church.

What are the reasons why any change of principle should be had? Is there any example in the history of the world of any nation situated like ours which has taken the step to which we are invited? Some gentlemen, perhaps, are hastening to say that England affords us the needed example. Mr. Speaker, I have looked there, and I am amazed to find how little the example of Esgiand can teach. Are the gentlemen of the ways and Cobden's speeches until you come to the twentieth speech, saven years after he began; you will not find one allusion to protective duties to manufacturers, and even in the twentieth speech they are only alluded to to reitorate the declara-tion made in ISS, when the Corn-law league began, that all duties were to be abolished. What Cobden was fighting was an odious law enacted to enhance the price of bread, not for the benefit of the farmer, but of the aristocratic owner of land. Workingmen were elamoring for increase of pay. The manufacturers knew that decrease of the price of wheat was the equivalent of higher pay. Men do not work for money; they work for

oney's worth. While our wiseacres are reading British books of forty years ago with the emotions of great discoverers, what do the English themselves say about the actual facts? They come here in shoals. Naturally they do not like our system; but for it, they could do our manufacturing for us. Never-theless, prejudiced and prepossessed as theless, prejudiced and prepossessed as they are, they are startled into some incantious truths. Says Mr. Jeans: "It requires, I think, unusual temority to allege pat the tariff avalem of the United States hrs been a failure for that country." What a projudiced English free trader regards 'unusual temerity," and which he might re called unexampled rashness, is not only exhibited by our committee of ways and means, but by every gentleman who can regite Sydney Smith's discourse n the taxed Englishman under the im pression that he is delivering an original peech. Mr. Carr, too, remarks the strange 'I am," says he, "a convinced ree Trader. Protection is to me an econmical heresy, the fraud and folly"-(How like one of our own dear Southern states man he sounds)—"the fraud and folly of which are capable of mathematical illus-tration. " And yet throughout th length and breadth of this vast continente one is almost daily brought face to face with solid indisputable facts that seem to give the lie to the soundest and most iversally accepted axioms of political economy.

Yes, not only do 'solid, indisputable facts seen to give the lie to the soundest and most universally accepted axions
of political economy," but they do give
it, and so does the whole history of this
county. If what he calls "the soundest and most universally accepted axioms" had been axions at all, this country ought to have been permanently r thirty years in the situation which it is now in tem-porarilly, after eleven months of this free trade nightmars. We ought to have been halting in every branch of we ought to have stopped progress and faltered to the rear, for we were wasting both capital and labor in unprofitable

employment.

PROTECTION'S RESULTS. Our workmen peaned up in our little country while Englishmen reveicd in the markets of the world ought to be impover-ished beyond all the experience of history. Instead of that the Addrich report shows that since 1860 money wages have risen 68 per cent. Or, if you say, and you would be right in so saying, that wages should be measured by what they will buy, the re-suit is still more striking. The same report shows that, measured by prices of things bought, wages have cisen, real wages, 71 per cent. By which I mean to say that where our people in 1860 received a dollar our people have now one dollar and sixtyeight cents and six mills in money, and a dollar and seventy-nine cents and one mill in consumable wealth. During the same period the bours of labor, by average in all the occupations calculated, have fall ien from eleven to ten. If you count that and reckou the man's hours sawed to be worth as much to him as it used to be to his employer—and it is—you have rea wages raised 97 per cent. and you find the wage-earner today, after thirty-three years of protection, with \$1.97, where in 1880 he had but a single dollar. The Aldrich report declares that there exists no thorough digest of facts relating to European wages, but if you will show me any figures of increase at any approximating what I have just described in Free Trade England, you will discover what my search has not been able to find. With wages rising, prices of manufac-tured goods falling, with lessening hours of labor, what more do you want except more of the same sort?

WAGES THE REAL ISSUE. I confess to you that this question of wages is to me the vital question. To in-sure our growth in civilization and wealth we must not only have wages as high as they are now, but constantly and steadily increasing. This desire of mine for con-stantly increasing wages does not have its origin in love for the individual, but in love r the whole natton in that sulightened for the whole nation in that enlightened selfishness, which recognizes the great truth that your fate and inne, Mr. Speaker, and the fate of your descendants are so wrapped up in the fate of all others. that

with hundreds of thousands of men unemployed, industry at a standstill and
prospects before it more gloomy than ever
marked its history—except once—this
country is still the greatest and the rioteast that the sun shines on or ever did
shine on.

Nor have we in any way exhausted the
future. This country is ten times more

hope.

In my judgment, upon wages and the
consequent distribution of consumable
wealth is based all our hopes for the in
ture and all the possible increase of our
civilization. The progress of all. When
little and the riotdependent upon the progress of all when
it is broadest sense as the price and value of
future. This country is ten times more

whatever contributes to their progress

every day is the year. Three hundred and lifty thousand just such horse power turns to waste every day in New Eagland alone. Whenever our cultisens are rich enough to employ these great resources my hope is that they will be rich enough to consume their products themselves.

So utterly undisputed and so distinctly visible to every human being in this auditation as poor place where he camend you of one great fact, that whattere this hasty outline is all that is needed to remind you of one great fact, that whattere industrial system of this country may be, the past system is a splendid monument to that series of successful statesmen who found the country bankrupt and distracted, and left it first on the list of nations.

WE WANT NO EXPERIMENTS.

eration of natural laws working apon the legislation may aid in furnishing. The herease will never be the difference opportunities which legislation may aid in furnishing. The herease will never be the employers who find their come from the ounside, will never be the word of the great difference between the dimensions. It must come from the ounside, will never be the opportunities which legislation may aid in furnishing. The herease will never be the opportunities which legislation may aid in furnishing. The herease will never be the opportunities which legislation may aid in furnishing. The herease will never be the opportunities which legislation may aid in furnishing. The herease will never be the opportunities which legislation may aid in furnishing. The herease will ever be the opportunities which legislation may aid in furnishing. The herease will never be the opportunities which legislation may aid in furnishing. The herease will never be the opportunities which legislation may aid in furnishing. The herease will ever be the opportunities which legislation may aid in furnishing. The herease will never be the opportunities which legislation may aid in furnishing. The herease will never be the opportunities which legislation may aid in furnishing. The herease will ne

depends upon consumption. Who are the consumers? In the old days when the products of manufacturers were inverses, the lord and his retainers, the lady and her maids were the consumers, a class apart by themselves, but today the consumers are the producers. Long ago the lab rer consumed only what would keep him alive. Today he and his wife and their childing.

Are the gentlemen of the ways and means committee legitimate successors of Bright and Cobden and the Anti-Corn Law league? Not the least in the world. That a fight by the manufacturers. This is a fight against the manufacturers. The manufacturers then desired no protection whatever. Turn over this big volume of Cobden's speeches until you come to the sumers, and so on all through the long list, constitutional he forgetting that all these people added to-gether make the whole 70,030,030 them-

AMERICA'S GREAT MARKET.

It so happens that America is filled with workers. There are idle people, but they are fewer here than elsewhere except now, when we are hing under the shadow of the Wisen bill. If those workers are all getting good wages they are themselves the market, and if the wages are increasing the market is falso increasing. The fact that in this country all the workers have been getting better wages than elsewhere is the very reason why our market is the best in the world and why all the nations of the world are trying to break into it. We do not appreciate the nature of our market ourselves."

We are nominally 70,000,000 people.

What to discuss it. If the tarner of its signed as inconstitutional fact, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Turner) and the whole Demoration party are better than Georgia (Mr. Turner) and the whole Demorating not hiterto charged upon them.

But do not the people pay the tariff taxes, and do they not go into the pockets of monepolists? Do you believe the consumer pays the tax, or the foreigner? Well, I am going to be perfectly frank about that and answer, sometimes one and sometimes the other, and signing the first tariff tax bill, signed an unconstitutional fact, the goal length of the workers are all getting good wages they are increasing. The fact that in this country, fresh from the couverinte, in signing the first tariff tax bill, signed an unconstitutional fact, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Turner) and the whole Demoration and the whole Demoration of the market in false of the signing the first tariff tax bill, signed an unconstitutional fact, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Turner) and the whole Demoration and the workers are all the workers are increasing the first tariff tax bill, signed an unconstitutional fact, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Turner) and the whole Demoration and the whole Demoration and the wh It so happens that America is filled with

pared with the next best nation on the globe. Nor is this difficult to prove. Whenever an Englishman earns \$1 an American earns \$1.60. I speak within bounds. Both can get the food that keeps body and soul ogether and the shelter was must, have for 60 cents. Take 60 cents from \$1 and you have 40 cents left. Take that same 60 cents from the \$1.60 and you have \$1 left, just two and a half times as much. That surplus can be half times as much. That surplus can be half times as much. That surplus can be and you have \$1 left, just two and any to the fact that the wages of France and Germany, protocted by a tariff, and still and still the same of the same points. factures. This makes our population as consumers of products, as compared with the English population, 206,000,000. Their uxurles, while our population is equival-

If this is our comparison with England, what is the comparison with the rest of the World, whose markets our committee are so eager to have in exchange for our own? Mulball gives certain statistics which will serve to make the comparison clear. On page 365 of his Dictionary of Statistics he says the yearly product of the manufactures of the world are £4,474,-000,000, of which the United States proluces £1,443,000,000. I do not vouch, nor an anybody vouch, for these figures, but the proportion of one-third to two-thirds nobody can fairly dispute. We produce one-third, and the rest of the world, England in cluded, two-thirds.

The population of the world is 1.500,000,

00, of which we have 70,000,000, which eaves 1,430,000,000 for the rest of mankind. We use all our manufactures, or the equiv-alent of them. Hence we are equal to one-half the whole globe outside of ourselves, ingland included, and compared as a mar-cet with the rest of the world our populaion is equal to 715,000,000. I repeat, as compared with England herself as a market, our people are equivalent to 200,000,-000. As compared with the rest of the world, England included, we are equal as a market to 715,000,000. These figures more than justify the adjectives of the Englishman, and the cold facts of mathe-

matics surpass the spasms of rhetoric. SHAME OF TAXATION.

There is still another argument which I lesire to present out of the large number ret unused. What has made England rich? t is the immense profits which come of tured goods. She is a huge workshop, doing the most profitable work of the world; changing material to finished product. So ong as she can persuade the rest of the world to engage in the work which is the east profitable and leave her the most en-iching, she can well be content.

Let me give one item, and the figures shall be furnished by the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. Wheeler), who told me in your presence that the value of all the cot-ton raised in the United States was only \$300,000,000, while the finished product of that cotton was \$1,750,000,900. When cotton leaves the field it is worth \$300,000,000: when it leaves the mill it is worth six times as much. On our own cotton crop alone we might in time make the profits goods. Nor is there anything to prevent

such a result in a protective tariff.

Some men think, indeed, this bill and its author's speeches proceed upon the suppo-sition that the first step toward gaining the market of the world is to give up our own, just as if a fortified army, with ene-mies on all flanks, should overturn its own breastworks as the first preliminary to a march into the open. Even the fool-ish chivalry of the Marquis de Montcalm which led him to his death on the Heights of Abraham bal not that crowning folly. Such is not the history of the world; such is not even the example of England, Tariff duties, whether levied for that purpose or for revenue, become a dead letter when we are able to compete with the outside

We are the only rival that Eegland fears, for we alone have in our borders the population and the wages, the raw magives to us all a nobler future and a higher ket which insures to us the most improved machinery. Our constant power to in-

Nobody knows so well as I do now much I have failed to present even of my own comprehension of the great argument which should centrol this vote. I have shid not a word of the great fall of prices the tent, sample of a thousand. Only last even at Rumford, in my own state, was brought under harness waterfalls which which will give to the productive energies of this country 40,000-harse power for every day in the year. Three hundred and lifty thousand just such horse power operation of natural laws working upon the whole world rendered possible eration of natural laws working upon the protection and substituted for the competition of the great argument which should control this vote. I have seller ought to have any time a world of the great argument which should control this vote. I have seller ought to have any time a world of the great argument which should control this vote. I have seller ought to have any time a world of the great argument which should control this vote. I have seller ought to have any time a world of the great argument which should control this vote. I have seller ought to have any time a world of the great fall of prices which has always come from the competition of the great argument which should control this vote. I have seller ought to have any time the service of the great argument which should control this vote. I have seller ought to have any time the service of the great argument which should control this vote. I have seller ought to have any time the service of the great argument which should control this vote. I have seller ought to have any time the service of the great argument which should control this vote. I have seller ought to have any time the service of the great argument which should control this vote. I have seller ought to the service which has always come from the control the whole world remained to the service ought to the service which should control this vote. I have seller ought to the whole out of the great argument which should control this vote. I have seller out of the great argument which should control this vote of the great argument.

in wage means the difference in living, and the \$2.50 is as much a necessity today as the \$2.50 is as much a necessity today as the \$2.50 is as much a necessity today as the \$2.50 is as much a necessity today as the \$2.50 is as much a necessity today we fail let those answer who read the touching words of Abraham Lancoln's first inaugured and remember that he picality vain with these same men and their prefecessors. Where he failed we cannot expect to succeed. But though we fail here today, like our great leader of other duration of consumption. All production denotes upon consumption. Who are the pression of consumption. All production tribunal which will finally and forever de-depends upon consumption. Who are the ciae this question, we shall be more than

But is not it a dreadful business to tax people? Not necessarily. Taxes raised for ren are so immercurably the most valu-able costumers that if the shop had to give a good surpose—like a school souse, a road, able costumers that it the shop hall to give any the wealthy or those whom it is the custom to call poor, there would not be a more nt's lesitation or a moment's death, and indeed for all the purpose of a free people—are not only not better side have possistently retained the old idea that the producers are one class and the consumers are another, and bence would be dreadful; but we are not likely. we bear on all hands such stapidities of speech as those which sum up the workers in each branch and compare them with Oa the question of the constitutionality

Inasmuch as nobody in a hundred years has even asked the supreme court to pass on that question, it seems hardly worth while to discuss it. If the father of his country, fresh from the convention, in

of these profits, get his goods in. So far as he does abate them he pays the tax. So far as he does not the rest of the tax is paid by the consumer.

to America with a high tariff and still higher wages We have never made such he English population. Section of the English population is 37,000,000 fas consumers of broducts which one century ago were pure triumphantly knock it over. What we do a claim in any such form. Free traders say is that where two nations have equal skill and equal appliances and a market of nearly equal size and one of them can hire labor at one-half less, nothing but a tariff can maintain the higher wages, and that

we can prove.

If these be two beles of goods side by side made by the same kind of machinery and with the labor of the human being in both of the same degree of skill, and if the labor of one bale cost only half, for exam-ple, as much as the other, that other bale in never be sold until the extra cost of the costlier labor is squeezed out of it pro-vided there is an abundant supply of the product of the cheaper labor. If the bale with the cheaper labor of England in it meets the bale with the dearer labor of America in it, which will be bought at cost of production? I leave that problem just there. The sale of the English bale will be only limited by England's pro-

"No, no; tariff does not make the blind see, the lame walk, nor does it raise the dead to life; but it is a good, sound, sensible solicy for the United States, for its growth n riches and civilization, and if it is stricken down the people who in their secret hearts will think us the most short-signted, will be the foreigners who profit by our folly.

#### PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

The Day Is Davoid of Any Especially Interesting Features.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.- The senate iebated during the whole of today's session the resolution denying the authority of the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds. None of the Democratic sepators spoke,

All the Republican speakers denied the authority to issue bonds for the purpose of meeting current expenses, and Mr. Dolph denounced the claim of right under the resumption act as a bald usurpation and as a case of false pretenses. At the close of the debate the resolution went over till tomorrow.

#### WHAT MOSES DISCOVERED.

A Bookkeeper Claims to Have Unsurthed a Gigantio Fraud.

WEST CHESTER, Pa , Feb. 1 .- County Anditor John G. Moses made a discovery today by which he believes he has uneartned a fraud by which the county has been swindled out of between \$400 and \$500. Mr. Moses, who is bookbill for advertising which he says is fraud. Other paid bills were, found that are

lso said to be a swindle upon the onnty and which brought the total of the alleged frauds up to the sum men- ately in the two counties. tioned above.

#### ALL QUIET AT MANSFIELD.

Twelve Anarchists in Prison-Nearly All the Mines in Operation.

MANSPIELD, Pa. Feb. 1 -Twelve of he anarchists captured in the raid at Bower hill mines yesterday were given a bearing by Squire McMillin to-day and were held to answer at court

The First Anniversary of the Abrogation Will Be Fittingly Observed.

#### GRAND RECEPTION TO BE GIVEN

Minister Willis Declines to Take Part in the Festivities-The British Representative Sulks-Plans for Future Development-Resolutions Against trict, handed down an opinion in a case the Chinese-The American League stated on the theatrical law, in which Gaining Prestige.

HONOLULU, Jan. 17. gation day. It is the first anniversary of the abrogation of the U Hawaiian monarchy. Great enthusiasm is expected in the celebra A reception is to be given in the council room, formerly throne room, and a mass meeting in the evening or Palace square, which has been dubbed nion square by the Annexation club United States Minister Willis has de-clined for himself, and for the admiral and United States naval officers, the president's invita-tion to the reception. He closes his note by expressing the hope that more satisfactory relations may soon obtain between the two governments. Last night no reply to a similar invitation had been received from Minister Wodehouse, the British represents tive, who is an almost open partisan of the queen. No difficulty has arisen between him and this government. He lately complained to the president of a disparaging remark reprinted here from American papers, but received satisfactory assurance,

A hasty call on the morning of the 2th by Minister Willis upon President Dole, gave rise to many surmises, because no such visit had before been made. President Dole, however, says ocratic party are better than George that the interview was wholly sinicaexpression in Mr. Dole's long letter to Mr. Willis, which the latter was about to forward to Washington.

AMERICAN LEAGUE'S RAPID GROWTH. The American league is rapidly growng and is coming to the front as the We are nominally 70,000,000 people. That is what we are in mere numbers. But as a market for manufactures and choics foods we are potentially 200,000,000 as compared with the next best nation on the clobe. For its this difficult to grove. When, and sees if he can get into our market without paying anything. If so that he will not reduce his prices. If he cause of snnexation, It is developing strong opposition to what its members regard as an endeavor of the planter and sees if he can, by abating some part cause of annexation. It is developing majority at once. apitalists to control the government in their own interests, in opposition to those working classes of whites. The night before last a strong resolution was passed opposing the further importation of Chinese laborers, 5,000 of whom the government had far as reported is Past Assistant Payagreed to allow admission to the islands. Feeling in the league goes deeper than this. The desire is to see Hawaii become a white man's country, and not mainly given up to great estates of capitalists manned by Asiatic laborers. To this and they prefer to see a portion of the profits of the planters sacrificed and some of the sugar estates given up and the land divided in farms for white

immigrants. It is becoming evident that party lines are going to run mainly upon these issues for the future. The plantng interest is certain to make a strong fight for itself. Planters, as a class however, are unlike to autagonize annexation, or any government which tends towards it. They will probably recognize the ne-cessity of ample concessions to popular demand in order to secure establishment of a stable government. It is not clear how far the natives will be permitted to count in this contest. Infinx of Asiatics is generally regarded as destructive to aboriginal population, who are weak and are wasting away.

CHINESE ARE OBJECTIONABLE. The resolution mentioned above as adodted by the American league conmined the following expressions; Resolved-That we view with the apprehension the almost eager readiness with which the provisional government has co

operated with the importers of this horde of Chinese. Resolved, That while we are fully alive

to the necessity of moderately cheap field labor, we shall continue to object to Chinese; viewing them as dangerous and dis-tasteful, not only to ourselves, but also to our steadfast friends in the United States. .

#### TO DISPENSE WITH CONFERREES. Republicans of Chester and Delaware

Counties Adopt a New System. CHESTER, Feb. 1.-The sub-committee representing the Chester county x cutive committee, consisting of Maer E. B. Moore, of West Chester, S. S. Young, of Coatesville, and Colonel D. L Smith, of Pasadona, mat a like committee of Delaware county here today consisting of John A. Wallace, of this eity, chairman; H. C. Snowden, of Me-dia, and John S. Rogers, of Morton, to formulate a plan for a district convention for the nomination of congressmen from this district.

After a long discussion it was agreed to do away with the conferee system and adopt the method of selecting candidates by delegates, the new method going into effect at the end of Congressman Robinson's term. The basis of appointment was decided on as one keeper for the Daily News, came across delegate to each precinet, and one for each additional 100 votes.

This will give Chester county the whip hand for a time, as the voters are in excess of those in Delaware county. The conventions will be held altern-

#### DIPLOMAS WITHOUT PUBLICITY.

Thriving Business Transacted by an Individual Selling Fogus Certificates. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.-A Swede giving the name of Dr. Rolf Pithgren mitted suicide. was arrested here today, charged with selling bogus medical diplomas to women, allowing them to practice midwifery. The diplomas issued by the

### no information about the address of Edmunds. Pithgren is a man of fine personal appearance and good address, and from the number of receipts found on him for diplomas that he has sold in various parts of the country, his operations have been quite extensive.

The receipts show that he has jour-neyed through Connecticut, New York and the upper part of New Jersey sell-LACKA. AVENUE. ing his diplomas. A greater num-ber of the receipts found on him were

#### THEATRICAL LICENSES.

Judge Furst, of Huntingdon, Exempts the Traveling Companies. HUNTINGDON, Feb. 1.-Today Presiding Juige Furst, of this judicial disthe manager of a dramatic company

signed by women to whom he has sold diplomas in the cities of Newark, Eliz-

abeth and New Brunswick.

ed to the payment of the \$50 fee to the county treasurer here. Judge Furst decides that Manager Greenburg, of the Bunting on Opera house, must yearly pay the \$50 license fee under the act of assembly and that companies showing here are exempt from payment of the license under the provisions of the net.

was made defendant by having object-

#### THE VALLEY IN LUCK.

Through the Sale of Securities It May Liquidate Floating Debt :. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.-Through the sale of \$3,500,000 4 per cent, bonds of the city of Newark, N. J., the Le-high Valley Railroad company is en-

riched to the extent of \$1,750,000. The bonds were paid by the city to the East Jersey Water company for water supplies. The Lebigh Valley owns a half interest in the water company and the railroad receives one half of the profits from the sale.
This places the Libigh Valley in a position to pay off so much of its finat-

#### THE JERSEY DEADLOCK.

ing debt at or before maturity.

Attorney Gaueral Stockton Expresses ar Opinion Upon the Matter.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 1-Atorney General Stockton in his opinion to Governor Werts regarding the sens-torial deadlock, says: "I have no doubt of the jurisdiction of the supreme court in a case were there are two conflicting legislatures, each claiming a right to exercise legislative functions, to determine by which body legislative authority can be lawfully exercised. The opinion declares that the Rapub chief political organization in support licans should stop filibustering and go of the provisional government and the into the courts to settle the right of

#### THE ONLY VICTIM.

George Washington Simpson Did Not Know It Was Loaded. WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.-The only vic tim of the hostilities between Da Gama and Benham in Rio Janeiro harbor, so master George Washington Simpson of the cruiser Detroit. Mr. Simpson accidentally shot himself in the leg

while handling a reyolver. The in-

jury is slight. It is presumed at the department that Mr. Simpson was putting his weapon in order for the expected battle when the accident occurred.

#### ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

Adam Carbaugh Accused of Having Strangled Jeech Waggaman, GETTYSBURG, Feb. 1.-Adam Car-

murdered Jacob W. Waggaman by strangling him, was arrested today and is in the county jail tonight. He was arrested at his home in Franklin county near the Adams county line. The facts of the cus - now in possesion of the commenwealth will not ustify a verdice of more than murder n the second degree.

augh, the man charged with having

#### IN OUR OWN COMMONWEALTH.

The Democratic city convention at Carliste renominated John R. Miller, a leading lawyer, for mayor. At midnight Mr. Child's physicians is sned the following bulletin: "Mr. Child's bad a better day, though there is no striking change in his condition.

Execution has been issued from the claware county court against the Briggs Brick company, of Norwood, upon judg-ment notes aggregating \$18,000. The South Chaster police have arrested 'Jersey" Gerand, who is charged with being implicated in the murder of Charles actions on the night of Jan 19.

An efficial report of the appraisers of the defunct Meadville Savings bank shows the nesets to be \$51,000; liabilities, \$127,000. The stockholders are individually liable. A fire of unknown origin badly damaged the mait house and contents of the Eberhardt & Ober Brewing company, lecated on Troy hill, Allegheny City. The Jos. is \$35,000; insurance, \$25,000.

An early resumption of work at the Keystone Holling mill and the Pirtsburg Tube works is probable. The mills have been idle since June. They furnish employment to 700 men when in operation. The Farnum Cotton mills at Lancaster auneunce a reduction in wages of 10 per cent. The mills which employ over 800 hands, will bureafter run four days every

week instead of on alternate weeks. The twenty-live colheries of the Reading Coal company in Shenandosh, employing 10,000 men and boys, shut down last evening for an indefinite period. The shutdown was caused by over-production. Among the fourth class post masters ap

Among the fourth class post masters ap-pointed are the following: Alice Daley, Benegett, Elk county; W. A. Mechan, Long Valley, Bradford; Albert Huling, Red Cliffe, Forest; D. M. Smith, Scott Center, Wayne; J. B. McMananey, Cambria, The Phenix Ivon company has just re-ceived the contract from the Southern Pa, eilic railroad to put up near. New Orleans an from bridge over two miles long which will take 59,000,009 pounds of iron. The contract will keep the works busy two

The West Chester authorities have dragged the city reservoir for the body of John Ecitler, the ost master who disap-p ared from Howeliville with a lot of money received from Italians and Hun parisas. It was supposed he had com-

### WEATHER FORECAST.

CLEAR WARRINGTON, Feb. 1.-Forecast and were held to answer at court Everything is quiet in the district and there are but two deputies on dury.

Nearly all the mines are in operation. Men of good character applying for work are hired. Mine owners have ino appearace of further tronbic.

Washing is quiet in the district and therefore and the district and the distr

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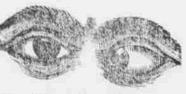
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